## THE EUROPEAN

War Despatches to the 20th of July.

Vast Preparations and Movement for the Struggle.

Speeches of King William and Napoleon.

Earls Russell and Granville on the Crisis.

Where the National Duel will be Fought.

NAPOLEON'S ALLEGED PREMEDITATION.

Germany a Unit from Berlin to Calcutta.

The European mail at this port yesterday supplied the following history of the great war struggle be-tween France and Prussia, reporting the progress of movement almost to the very eve of the first skirmish. It was a mighty preparation for a mighty and grand event. We publish to-day Napoleon's reply to the French legislative war address, with the speeches of King William of Prussia and of Earls sell and Granville on the crisis. The new instruments of war and the topography of the sent of the first conflicts are also given. Germany, as will be seen, was routed universally from London away to

PRUSSIA.

Ming William's speeches on the War Crisis. The following is the speech in full of King William on opening the North German Parliament on the

HONOR D GENTLEMEN OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION—When, at your first meeting, I bale you we come from this place in the mans of the althed governments, it was with joy and gratitude that I was able to bear witness to the the main of the ailed governments, it was with joy and gratitude that I was able to bear witness to the fact that, by the nelp of God, success had rewarded my sincere efforts to meet the wishes of the people and the requirements of civilization by avoiding any disturbance of the peace of Europe. If, notwith standing this assurance, the menace and imminence of war nave now had upon the confederate governments the duty of calling you together for an extraordinary session, you as well as conselves will be animated with the conviction that the North German Confederation has habored to improve the national forces, not to imperi, but to afford a greater protection to universal peace; and that when we call upon this national army to deem our independence we only obey the mandates of honor and duty. The candidace, of a German Prince for the Spanish throne, both with the bringing forward and the withdrawl of which the confederate governments were equally unconcerned and which only interested the North German Confederation in so far as the government of a fricantly country appeared to base upon its success the thope of acquiring for a sorely tried people a ple ge for a regum and peace all government, afforded the Emperor of the French a pretext for a casus bettl, put forward in a manner long since unknown in the annais of diplomatic interections and adhered to after the removal of the very pretext itself, with the disparation the history of a normer ruler of France afords so many analagous examples. If Germany in former centuries one in sieuce such violations of aer rights and of the hones, it was only because in her then divided state he knew not her own strength. Toturies tore in sileuce such violations of her rights and of her honors, it was only because in her then divided state he knew not her own strength. To-may, when the lake of intelectual and rightant commity which began to be knit together at the time of the wars of liberation, join slowly the different German races; to-lay that Germany's argument leaves no longer an opening to the enemy, the German manion chalans within itself the will and the power to repel the renewed aggression of France. It is not arrogance that puts these words in my mouth. The confederate governments and myself are acting with full consciousness that victory and defeat are in the hands of Him who decides the late of battles. With a clear gaze we have measured the responsibility which, before the ludgment seat of God and of mankind, must fall upon him who drags two great and peace-loving peoples—both equally enjoying and desiring the bessing of a Christian civilization and of an increasing prosperity—ail are called to a more wholesome rivalry than the sangulnary conflict of arms. Yet those who hold power in France have, by preconcerted misguidance, found means to work upon the legitimate but excitable national sentiments of our great pedighnoring people for the furtherance of personal interests and the gratification of passions. The more the conductorial personal of the matter of the scene with the French Ambassador were generally known. Yet those who hold power in France have, by preconcerted misguidance, found interests and the gratification of passions. The more than the action of passions. The more than the action of passions are conscious of the most beloved of the matter of the scene with the French Ambassador were generally known. more the confederale governments are conscious of hiving done all our honor and dignity permitted to preserve to Europe the blessings of peace—and the more indubitable it shall appear to all minds that the sword has been thrust into our hands—so much the more considently shall we rely upon the united will of the German governments both of the North and South, and upon your love of country; and so much the more considently we shall fight for our right against the violence of fereign invaders, in-assmuch as we pursue no other object than the dura-bie establishment of peace in Europe. God will be with us, as He was with our forefathers. Previous to the delivery of the speech, on the ar-

Previous to the delivery of the speech, on the arrival of the members of the Federal Council, Dr. Simson called for cheers for the head of the North German Confederation-an appeal which was thrice frantically responded to.

The King read the speech in a firm voice, but displayed at several passages much emotion, and was offen interrupted by vociferous cheering, especially when he spoke of the no longer divided Germany-a remark that was understood to allude to the co-one ration of Bavaria. The other passages most cheered were the ones referring to the peace-loving German people and the misguidance of the French nation. At the close of the speech Baron von Friesen, the Saxon Minister, called for cheers for King William,

which were repeated over and over again.

As already reported briefly by can't telegram the King of Prussia received an address from the Berlin Town Council, on the 18th of July, thank-

Eing of Prussia received an address from the Berlin Town Council, on the 18th of July, thanking his Majesty for having repeiled "the pinheard of attempt made upon the dignity and independence of the nation," and asserting that France having declared war against Prussia, "every man will do his duty." The address says that, "however desirous Germany might be to carry out the work of beace, no sacrifice will be consitioned too heavy to oppose the present rapacious attack upon the independence of the Fatheriand, Prussia, enters, in unison with Germany, upon a war to which she has been provoked by foreign arrogance." The King is reply expressed his granting for the pentiments contained in the address, and sand:—

God knows I am not answerable for this war. The demand sent me I could not do otherwise than reject. Myeng sined the approval of all the towns and provinces, the prepay gained the approval of all the towns and provinces, the propaysion of which I has received from all parts of Germany and even from termany restling beyond he seas. The greeting which was given me here on Friday last and have been sentenced to them by the quickly-gained victories which we achieved in the last two wars, we shall not get of so cheaply that time, but I know what I may expect from my army and rom those now hastening to join the racks. The instrument sharp and cutting. The reault is in the hands of God. If mow also what I may expect from my army and rom those now hastening to join the racks. The instrument sharp and cutting. The reault is in the hands of God. If mow also what I may expect from my army and rom those now hastening to join the racks. The instrument sharp and cutting. The reault is in the hands of God. If mow also what I may expect from my army and rom those now hastening to join the racks. The instrument sharp and cutting. The reault is in the hands of God. If mow also what I may expect from my army and rom those now hastening to join the racks. The instrument is sharp and cutting. The reault is in the hands of God.

German Reply to the War Call-The Nation

Ready.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times. writing on the 17th of July, declares that the Germans will meet their enemies in a spirit becoming

the magnitude of the stake. He says:—

Thanks to the lnessant provocations of the French government, they have been thoroughly warmed to the work in hand. Since 1840, when M. Thiers asked for the Rhine frontier, they have by all the successive governments of France been treated as a people whose political insigningance must be prolonged at any cost, if France was to be happy. They have being patiently endured the tunins and the wrongs forficled by their neighbors. As is their habit, they did not much complain, while unable to secure reduces. Of late they had hoped that in their steady progress towards unity they had already become contradable to be wantomly attacked. They were also too confident in the civilized spirit of has age to suppose a nation like the French would resort to bloodshed to prevent its neighbors from arranging their own concerns. Seeing that they have been mistaken in both these assumptions, they feel that a day of reckoning has come and particle men they are resolved to average the past and make the future secure: as peaceful, industrial to delivated citizens they cannot help looking and the interest. Bernoastry to say "inviting their own the looking their own their formities."

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upon barbarians preparing for arazzia. One determination to ward off and punish this crying sin prevails in all parts of Germany. In the North it is a stern desire for action; in the excitable South the feeling is a more flery one, and, if not universal, it pervades such a vast majority of the people as to impo e all but absolute a lenguage on the Ultramontanes, the republicans and other famions of the anti-tunion party. Whatever remembrances of 1866 may have been lingering in men's minds they are now submerged in a common hatrel of the insulting foreigner. Carred away by the current, the Bavarian, Wurtemberg and Baden governments have aiready announced their forwal resolution to stand with Prussia and join the Northern Confederacy for better or woise.

The entire army is being mobilized. It comprises

with Prussia and join the Northern Confederacy for better or worse.

The entire army is being mobilized. It comprises \$15,000 line, 300,000 reserve and 330,000 Landwehr, to which must be added 80,000 Southerners at the lowest computation. All these figures, giving a grand total of 1,025,000 men, represent drilled and practiced soldiers, effective and ready for service. The estimates on paper are much higher. The declaration of war has taken Germany by surprise. There can be no doubt that the French, meditating war for some time past, have secretly pused their armaments. They will, therefore, be sooner ready than the Germans, and it is expected, invade this country in several columns before a sufficient decience can be prepared. Thanks, however, to the excellent army organization of Germany, this advantage will not last long. I am prevented from entering into details. Even if not forbidden by law a proper respect for the safety of the country would restrain me from imparting military intelligence at the present stage.

The new Prus sian (Cross) Gazette of last evening

me from imparting military intelligence at the present stage.

The new Prus sian (Cross) Gazette of last evening announces that the King has appointed the Crown Pruses of Prussia to the comma d-in-chief of the South German Army. The Cross Gazette adds that this appointment is a proof, not only of how highly important the King considers the post, but also of the most satisfactory fact—never doubted by Prussia—that the offensive and defensive alliance would be faithfully a thered to by all the South German States. A Cologne despatch says the Prussian troops are pouring into the Rhenish provinces belonging to Prussia. All the public buildings and even the churches are converted into barracks.

The Students.

A correspondent writing from Bonn on the 16th of July, sa a:—"Last night more than 1,000 students, being the entire number in the town belonging to the University here, presented themselves before the authorities and asked that they might be instantly enrolled in the defence of the country. Public feeling is serious, but firm. Men, women and children are devoted to the defence of the Fatherland."

Street Scenes in Rerlin.

Street Scenes in Berlin.

[Berlin (July 15) correspondence of London News.]

The excitement here has become intense, and its character serious. Some houses in the West End today have begun to display flags. The crowd yesterday evening at the corner of Unter den Linden and Frederick street was consmous, and the broad streets were everywhere filled in a way which hardly permitted the numerous carriages to pass. This morning a similar scene was enacted in the eastern parts of the town in the neighborhood of the Bourse. Numerous family meetings are already taking place to make arrangements for "the great war." The angry feelings one hears expressed everywhere have for their object act only the French government, but the French people. They must be put under tutelage. This is the general cry. The newspapers call Paris "a lunate asylum under an ignorant Italian doctor, who knows no other remedy but bleeding."

Prussian Plan of Campaign.

Prussian Plan of Campaign.

[Berlin (July 15) correspondence of London News.]

The plan of the campaign is openly spoken of even by such as really ought to know something of it. But this is always the case here, and can hardly be otherwise, where the voluntary co-operation of the whole people is expected. It consists in a si unitaneous advance of the whole army, without the reserves, towards the French frontier. The four main railroads leading from the Elbs to the Rhine will then be altorether stopped for private traffic during the days destined to the conveyance of troops. It is supposed that each of these reallways can convey 20,000 soldiers a day. The locomotives and wagons returning next day, 20,000 again may be conveyed on the same railway the third day, when they will have been echeloned along the line.

Thus the 240,000 men of the North German army, now in garrisons east of the Rhine, will be on the banks of that river the flith day after the commencement of the movement. The reserves will follow as they come in, which, in Prussia, is very quickly. The Landwehr, this time not destined to act on the aggressive, will fill up the garrisons. Thus the advance from the Rhine, which will be crossed at Cologne, Coblentz and Mayence by the permanent railway bridges, will be made with 30,000 men complete, followed by 190,000, who will gradually fall in with their cadres. The advance will be concentric upon Paris, unbestlating and unceasing, antil the French are met. Neither an attack from the sea

win their cadres. The advance will be concentrio upon Paris, unlesstating and unceasing, until the French are met. Neither an attack from the sea nor a French diversion in Southern Germany will be heeded. The strategical part of the war is considered here muca easier taga it was in the Austrian campaign, when the Aust ians and Saxons sought refuge in the natural forcess of Bohenia, which had to be invaded by mountain passes before the great bat le and the final march upon Vienna could take place.

of the hatlos. It may be traly said that the heart of Prussia at this crisis beats not responsively merely to the government, but in unison with it. No wonder, then, that a crowd immediately collected as his Majesty entered his carriage, a simple open barouche. He was gratified by the heartiness of his reception, and the expression on his lace showed that he understood it perfectly. He appeared to be in excellent health, and might weil be supposed ten years younger than he really is. In bearing and quiet dignity of demeanor he is "every then a king," and no admirer of Carlyle would be disappointed with the appearance of this descendant of the entertains and kings of whom that historian has written with such passionate admiration, King Withelm, although he understands his century, is a true son of Friedrich Withelm, who "sleeps with the primeval sons of Thor," and whose tomb tourts is can see, side by side, with that of his famous son in the garrison church at Fotsdam.

The Scat of War—The Valley of the Moselle. Wherever, says a Manchester journal of the 19th of July, the first blow may be struck in the mapending condict, it is certain that the valley of the Moselle will once more assume prominence in the chequered annuls of war. A brief description, therefore, of the chief places and objects of interest along its banks may be of service to our reades. We inturally select as the starting point Sarbucken, the Prussian town on the French Frontier, known to travellers by its strict custoan house regulations. It has a palace, where, till 1793, lived the princes of Nassau-Saa brucken, and a pa ace church, containing monuments of the family. The Saar here becomes navigable and the scenery along the route to Saarionis is very picturesque. There are two historical incidents which will serve to preserve the memory of Saarionis, if nothing hereafter render it famous. It was the birthplace of Marshal Ney, and here, too, is the lortress bull by Vauban within a year in consequence of a wager with Louis XIV.

A few miles higher up is Mettlach, where the Saar makes a considerable circuit, but a raliway tunnel enables the traveler to take a straight the and catch The Seat of War-The Valley of the Moselle.

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A few miles higher up is Mettlach, where the Saar makes a considerable circuit, but a raliway tunnel chables the traveler to take a swrigint thee and catch the river again after a comparatively short interval. In this locality is a building founded in the seventh century as a Benedictine abbey, but now transformed into an extensive stoneware factory.

Some lour or dive miles to the northwest, on a narrow strip of land between the two arms of the Saar, is the ruined castle of Montzlair, destroyed in 1300 by Elector Baidwin of Treves; and within a short distance, on a boid rock over hanging the river, is a chipel, restored by the lake king Frederick William IV. (brother of the present King of Frussha), and where he caused the bones of his ancestor, the biind King John of Hohemis, who fell at Cressy (1346), to be deposited.

Saarburg, the next piace of any importance, is situated in a basin formed by the surrounding hills, and is commanded by the extensive rolls of a castle of the former Electors of Treves. It is not until we follow the Saar a few miles lower down, that what may be strictly termed the valley of the Moselle is entered. There once was a bridge over the river at Conz, which is mentoned by a Roman poet of the fourth century, but it was destroyed by the French under Marshal Grequi, on their retreat, August II, 1616, when defeated by the confederates under George William of Brunswick. The railway crosses the Moselle by a massive stone b lige, on the left bank of which the line to Treves drerges, Treves is goemed the oldest town in Germany, and is said to have been the capital of the Treviri, a tribe of Beigle Gauls, who were conquered by Julius Clesar in the year 56 B. C. Of the great William of Brunswick. The railway crosses the Moselle by a massive stone b large, on the left bank of which the line to Treves, and of the word of the residence of coccestances a legislateries and Electors, until Clemens went to the proposition of 1,500 per france, a

menta, made partiy by the French. Trarbach boas's a ruined castile, erected in the seventh ceatury, and dishantied in 1634 by the French. Traben, on the table land above which are traces of the fortification of Monthryal, constructed by Louis XIV. in 1636, and levelled in 1997, in pursuance of the treaty of Ryswyck. Cochen, with its ruined castle, frequently transted by the Archbishops of Treves in the four-teenth and sixteenth centuries, and above it, on an emiaence, the widthers of a former Capuchia monastery. Brodenbach, close to which is the Earenberg, stanted on an isolated peak, "the linest ruin on the Moselle;" and Alken, an ancient borough, connected by walls and towers with the old castle of Thurant above, built by Couns Friedline Heistrich in 197. It was besieged, 1246-8, by the Arcabishops of Treves and Colorne, when the besiegers are said to have consumed 600,000 gallons of wine.

Coblentz is mighicently situated at the circular ministry authorities. Its the capital of the Rhentsh province of Prussia and the seat of the civil and ministry authorities. Its population numbers 27,112 Inclusive of a gririson of 4,155 men), of whom 3,752 are Protestants and 415 Jews. This is exclusive of the Rhime. Coblemiz was a fortified place in the time of the Romans, by whom it was named Concaentea. It possessed, however, little importance till the establishment of the Remish Towns! Confederation, In the Thirt, Years! War It was besieved and garrisoned by Swedish, French and Imperaal troops by turns. In 1688 the town was named Concaentea. The French took it, however, little importance till the establishment of the Remish Towns! Confederation, In the Thirt, Years! War It was besieved and garrisoned by Swedish, French and Imperaal troops by turns. In 1688 the town was nearly destroyed by French cannon; but it accessfully resist d all the attacks of the besiegers under Marshal Boufflers. The French took it, however, in 1794, exacted a contribution of 4,000,006, and made it the capital of the departments of the Rhime an

Neuendorf complete this portion of the forthe although and form an extensive camp capable of sleitering 100,000 men. The full complement of the garrison is fixed at 15,000.

Opposite the influx of the Moselle, as we have intimated, rises the imposing fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, termed the Gibaltar of the Rhine. It is situated on a precipitous rock 401 feet above the Rhine, 592 feet above the sea. During the French revolutionary war it was besieged four times—1795, 1796, 1797 and 1798, and was finally surreadered January 27, 1796, the provisions of the garrison being completely exhausted. The French added new interachments on the north side, but fit consequence of the peace of Luneville, they blew up and evacuated the fortress in 1801. At the second peace of Paris 15,000,000. Was paid by the French to the Presistant for the restoration of the fortineations. The works were commenced in 1816, and completed in ton years, at a cost of £1,205,000. On three sides Ehrenbreitstein is linaccessible, and on the north side, where attack is possible, it is defended by a double line or bastions, which would have to be taken successively before an enemy could enter. Fort Asterstein, situated on the Pfacendorier Höhe, to the south of Ehrenbreitstein, completes the fortifications of this bank of the Rhine. A bridge of boats, 470 yards in length, connects Coblentz with the small town of Ehrenbreitstein.

A Strategical Point of View.

A Strategical Point of View.

(From the London News, July 19.)

The South German States who were foremost in the view of political speculators, are declaring themselves. It may be said that their resolution is taken, and the whole German people, save six million subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor, will be united for the defence of the Fatherland. About the disposition of the government of the Grand Duchy of Baden there never was any doubt. Bavaria, however, was in armed conflict with Prussla only four years ago, and it was asked with some doubt whether patriotic German sentiment or jealousy of Prussia would away its resolution. Bavaria, it is now understood, has firnily resolved to stand by the side of Frussia, and her determination will be that of Wurlemberg also. The rulers of South Germany have comprehended that in such a war as this they could occupy no neutral position; ethier they must frankly and unre-ervedly cast in their lot with the defenders of the common country, or accept the miserable part assigned by the first Napoleon to his German dependents, and take sides with France against their bretairen.

Of the countries thus summoned to declare themselves, Baden exposes a front of territory 150 miles in length, extending from Basle to Mannheim, to France, from which it is divided by nothing but the Rhine, which here is not the deep and full river it becomes in its middle course. The main portion of Bavaria, the most powerful of the three South German States, is covered by Baden and Grand Ducal Hesse; but the Bavarian Palatinate is on the left bank of the Rhine, between the Rhine province of Prussia and the river, and lies open to France, except as it may be considered to be protected by the fortress of Landau. The governments of these two States give an indubitable proof of their sheerity when they join Frussia in the defence of the common cause; for, besides pledging their exertions to their alty, they expose their countries to the brand of the fine railway bridge which at this point forms a comm identification of the cause of Baden with that of Prussia thus indicated may excuse the error until we all have more faily realized the fact that there are only two parties to this war, the French and the German nations. The alliance of Bavaria, Wirtemberg and Baden with Pru sia at once increases by 8,000,000 the population which was previously committed with all its resources to the prosecution of the war with France. It gives to the King of Prussia the command of armies numbering 269,000, of whom it is not rash to assume that 80,000 or 90,000 are already under arms. It adds Radstadt and Landau to the number of fortresses opposed to the French advance; and, lastly, it extends the theatre of war.

## FRANCE.

The Legislative Address to the Emperer. As already noticed in the HEBALD the French Senate, under the influence of the news of the invasion of the territory of France by the Prussians, went "spontaneously" to St. Cloud to wait on the

M. Rouher, the President, delivered the following

speech:—

SIER.—The Senate thanks your Majesty for permitting it to lay at the foot of the throne the expression of the patrictio sentiments with which it has received the communications made to it in yester-day's sitting. A monarchical combination injurious to the prestige and security of France had been mysteriously favore; by the King of Prussia. It is true that, on our protest, Prince Leopoid withdrew his acceptance; Spain, which recognizes and returns those friendly feelings which we entertain for her, gave up a candidature which was odensive to us.

It is true that the immediate danger was got rid of; but did not our leakingue ground of complaint subsist in its en-

which we entertain for her, gave up a candidature which was o'd ensive to us.

It is true that the immediate danger was got rid of; but did not our legitimate ground of compilation aboint in its entirety? Was it not evident that a foreign Power, for the increase of its own indiuence and dominion, and to the detriment of our honor and interests, had determined to trouble once more the equilibrium of Europe? Had we not a right to demand guarantees from that Power against the possible recurrence of a similar attempt? Those guarantees were reinted, and the dignity of France was alighted. Your Majesty draws the sword; the country is with you, quivering with indignation and haughtiness.

The surravaguaces of an ambitton occreated by one day's good lovies, were sure, sooner or later, to burst out. Your Majesty, not yielding, to hasty impatience, animated with that cam perseverance with constitutes real strength, has known how to wait; but during the last four years you have carried the armanents of our sodders to the very highest perfection and have faised to its urmost strength the organization of our mittary forces. Thanks to your care, sire france is ready, and by her endusiasm pror care, sire yourself, she was resolved not to the respectful attention and alway beared to be sooned to the country in the great bedies of the depth of the country in the great bedies of the depth of the country in the great bedies of the depth of the development of the nation is warne of the clovated enaitments of her mind and the framess of her soul, and has full faith in her prudence and energy. Let the Emperor resume with just price and a nobe condidence the command of his increased legions of Magenta and Solderino, and has full faith in her prudence and energy. Let the Emperor resume with just price and a nobe condidence the command of his increased legions of Magenta and Solderino, and has him lead to the batticorid the size of this great nation.

If the hour of peril has arrived that of victory is also near. Soon the country in it

The Emperor repited as follows:-

MESSITURES LES SENATRUBS—I was delighted to learn with what lively entinitiasm your assembly received the declaration which the Simister of Foreign Affairs was charged to make to it. In all the chromatances concerning the interests and honor of France I am sure to find in the Senate an energetic support. We are entering upon a serious struggle. The country requires the co-operation of all its children, and I am faist that the first particite cry abould have been raised by your Chamber, for it will be re-echoed by the whole mation.

These words were received with loud cries of "Vive l'Empérair" "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince impérair" and stier some moment's conversation the Senators took their leave.

Napoleon as Commander in Chief-The Empres

Eugenic's Valor.

[From the London Times, July 19.]

Some of the papers announce the Emperor Napoleon's departure for the army on Tuesday or Wednesday. It is certain that his Najesty will take command and equally so that the Frince Imperial will resonant him. The Empress is well pleased will accompany him. The Empress is well pleased at the decision, and replies encertally to those who condite with her upon the coming separation from her only chid. It is right, she is reported to have said, "that the Prince should thus early begin his

a mother.

Marshal Bagaine has left for the army with his staff. He is to command a corps of \$0,000 men, hereafter to be increased to 120,000, consisting of seven or eight divisions, including the army of Faris and the troops pow at Mars. troops now at Metz.

Marshal MacMahon is to have another great com-

The financial measures necessary to carry on the war were being pushed forward actively in France July 12. In the Corps Législatif the government introduced beits granting supplementary credits of 440,000,000 francs (£17,600,000) for the Ministry of War, 70,007,000 francs (£2800,000) for the Ministry of Marine and 5.000,000 francs (£200,000) for the Ministry of Finance. The maximum Issue of Treasury bonds is to be raised from 150,000,000 francs (£6,000,000) to 500,000,000 francs (£20,000,000).

Chaugarnier's Position and Opinion.

General Changarnier writes to the French papers announcing that his offer to serve his country has been refused; foretelling the triumph of the French arms, be betakes himself to his country seat to hide his grief. The General wrote a remarkable article on military atfairs in the Retrie des Deux Mondes a couple of years ago. "The great and principal force in the Prussian army he said has been in its officers. No doubt a large share of honor is due to the government in this organization patiently and carefully prepared, and the attention which was given to every improvement in the military art in a spirit of progress free from the shackles of prejudice and routine. Like the ancient Bomans, the Prussians took what was good and leit what was bad; but all this wis only done by means of a staff of well instructed, laborious officers applying themselves without relaxation to a work often deemed excessive. These officers, as facts attested, were admirably seconded by their soldiers. Under the flag all classes of society found themselves represented, and inteligence came to the aid of discipline; the quality was a surer guarantee of success than the quantity." Notwithstanding the favorable opinion that General Changarnier has of the Prussian forces, he thinks that their immense success during the Austrian campa gu was due to exceptional circumstances, most of which are not likely to be met with again. Changarnier's Position and Opinion.

The Paris Liberte of July 19, publishes a plan of campaign which has been communicated to the editor. A dash into Hessa is to be made in order to neutralize the three Southern Powers. Frankfort is to be disengaged, fortified and occupied. Westphalia is afterwards to be entered, the French left leaning on Hanover and benmark. Pruss a driven back across the Elbe, as after Friedland, the German Confederation is to be re-established minus Prussia and Austria, neither of which Powers are German.

The concentration of the troops of certain garrisons on Antwerp is certain. The Belgian government is taking other measures which the situation enjoins. These steps are the result of the new law as to the organization of the army and the service prepared by the War and Public Works Department for mobilizing and concentrating troops in case of need, Great as is the reserve which we have determined to maintain under these circumstances, we think that we may state that two caps d'armée are about to be formed, one of two and the other of three divisions, and that one of them

BELGIUM.

The Topography and Influence of the King-

The Topography and Influence of the Kingdom.

[From the London News, July 19.]

The advices received from Belgium, and, even more, the advices from Paris concerning Belgium, deserve, and will continue to deserve, the best attention. The Franch government has intimated to that of Belgium that it expects it to keep up a force suntcient to protect its neutrality, and to employ it for that purpose without fear or favor. This is a reasonable demand. Today the Kingdom of Belgium may serve to impede the morements of French armies and to protect Prussia. A month hence or later the case may be reversed; and it is only while Belgium is impartially neutral—if the pleonasm may be forgiven, that she can demand that her nationality shall be respected. But as long as she fulfish her difficult duties, it is not for either belligerent to assume that she has become unable to do so, and to act on his suspicions. The François finds it necessary to protest against the language of the France respecting Belgium, because it tends to make England unfriendly; and the Patric comes forward to discredit rumors that "the King of the Belgians and his Ministers manifest tendencies inconsistent with perfect neutrality." As our neighbors value their reputation for a disinterested adherence to international engagements, it would be better not to depart from the simple ruie of judging every government by its acts.

ENGLAND.

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Rayle Russell and Granville on the Crists.

In the English House of Lords, July 13, Eart Russell and Granville on the Crists.

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should have some official an councement with respect to the course her Majesty's government has taken. I will say nothing further or this occasion, because this is not the time to enter upon the question how far France or Frussia has been justified in the course it has taken.

Lord Carriss—My lords, I will take the liberty also the putting a question which it may be convenient to

Lord Carras—My lords, I will take the liberty also of putting a question which it may be convenient to the nobie earl to answer. I wish to a k him whether in the present aspect of affairs on the Continent of Europe it is the intention of her Ma esty's government to propose to Parliament a bill to amend the laws relating to the enforcement of neutrality upon our own subjects, in accordance with the advice of the Royal Commission which sat two or three years a co?

ment to propose to Parliament a bill to amend the laws relating to the enforcement of neutrality upon our own subjects, in accordance with the advice of the Royal Commission which sat two or three years ago?

Earl Granville—My lords, it will be convenient to answer first the question which the nobic and learned lord has just put to me. It is true that the Commission to which the nobe lord has referred was most strongly constituted, and that its report was, with the exception of a single member of it, a unasimous one. Its object was to strengthen the hands of the government by legislation with regard to suspected vessels in time of war; and I amvery gind that the noble lord has just put the question, because it implies his continued belief in the importance of his recommendations. It is the intention of her Malesty's government immediately to introduce a bill for the jurpose. (Cheers,) with regard to the questions which have been put to me by my noble friend, the noble eat, I must remind him that the private notics which he gave me contained only two questions, one of which he has omitted, and that it did mention the three hast which he has put to me. (A langh) My lords, I can only say that I am desirous of withholding no information from the House, I think your lor ships will re-oliect that I stated the other day what was the beginning of our policy: that I said we continued to adher to that policy, and that I promised to lay before your lordships, at the carliesty operationing, all the papers connected with this very solventioning, all the papers connected with this very said event. That I romise I hope in a few days to perform. I am entirely in the hands of your lordships, but I cannot help thinking that it would be more convenient to your lordships, and perhaps fairer to the government, that those papers should be in your hands before I make any general statement upon them. (4car, hear.) I should rather make such a statement when you are able to correct what you hear than ask you to accept an exparte account

The Germans resident in Liverpool. England, held a public meeting July 19, at the Common Hall, Hackla's Hay, for the purpose of considering what it was advisable for them to do in the present criss. The speaking was all in German, and the proceedings were marked by the greatest enthusiasm, though several of the speakers were moved to tears. Cheers were given for the King of Prussia and the vonnateers who have left England to take part in the war.

war.
Mr. Prange proposed, and Mr. Meister seconded,
the first resolution, which was as follows:— That, in the face of the unprovoked declaration of war by France against Prussia, as so against Germany, it is the duty of every German to do ail in his power to bein the cause of Fatherland.

Mr. Burchardt, late Prussian (now North German Confederation) Consul, proposed the second resolu-tion, which was seconded by Mr. Wichelams:— That we, the German residents of Liverpool, take proper steps for the formation of a fund for patriotic purposes, and more especially for securing case and comfort for the wounded.

wounded.

Mr. LEMONIAS proposed, and M. VON SOBEL seconded, the third resolution:—

That a committee of twelve be named who shall be empowered to receive subscriptions and superintend the proper expenditure thereof.

Mr. Springmann proposed, and Mr. Braun seconded, the fourth resolution:— That the resident Germans of Liverpool send an address to the Chancellor of the North German Confederation, through the North German Conceideration Consul, to express their willingness to do all in their power to promote the cause of Patheriand, and that a committee be empowered to draw up

The chair was occupied by Mr. Stolter alt, the senior of the German residents of Liverpool.

The Money Panis—The "four Down,"

(From the London Times (city article), July 19.]

A severe panic prevailed in the stock markers today (Monday), and a most important fail occurred
in quotations. Many stocks were again quite unsaiable, notwithstanding the extent of the recent
reduction. A variety of rumors were circulated with
regard to the profable action of Eng and and Russia
during the war, and it was freely stated at one period
that the latter Power had determined to join Prussia
against France. According to another rumor our during the war, and it was freely state. I at one period that the latter Power had determined to join Prussia against France. According to another ramor our government had arranged to ask Parliament for an extraordinary credit for the army and navy. Although these statements led to many sales, the markets were more particularly influenced by the annoancement of three fresh failures in the Stock Exchange and the stoppage of the Norwich Crown Bank. In connection with these difficulties a very large amount of stock was thrown upon the market—I. e., many recent speculative accounts for a rise were closed. It is understood that Sir Robert Harvey, of the above-mentioned bank, has been a large speculator in public securities for some years past. Of late he appears to have been operating to an enormous extent in foreign stocks through several brokers, and his total differences in concection with the fortinghtly settlement are said to range from £80,006 to £100,000. Among the other unfavorable features were the advance in the value of money on the Continent and a decided rise in the price of wheat. The upward movement in the corn market will soon be felt throughout France, and will, doubtless, tend to damp to some extent the enthusiasan prevaling in connection with the wer. A large amount of money is waiting to be invested, but the public pause for the moment, apparently doubting whether we have yet seen the lowest point. It may be remarked, however, that the fall in some of the foreign stocks during the last fortnight has amounted to about fifteen per cent. The English funds showed extraordinary depression, and acter failing two per cent closed one and five-eighthis lower. In the foreign department violent agitation was observable, and the closing prices, though not the worst of the day, were very much below those current on Saturday. Turkish stocks were forced for sale, and declined three to six per cent. Brazilian of 1863, Buenos Ayres (scrip), Ezyptian, Italian, Peruvaian, Portugaese and Russian also gave way to a s

but the general range was between 5 and 10 guiness

German Support of Fatherland. A mail telegram from Calcutta, India, dated July 18, reports as follows:—"A meeting of the entire German community has been held here, and ex-pressed their sympathy with the national cause."

ITEMS FROM EUROPE

By the steamships Minnesota and Hammonia at this port at an early hour yesterday morning we received our European mail files and correspond-ence, dated to the 20th of July.

The Workingmen's Congress, which opened at Barcelons on the 19th of June and had closed its session, seems to have passed off in a satisfactory manner. The Congress counted eighty-five delegates from a'l part- of Spain, the principal cities represented being Valladol'd, Tarragona, Xeres, Seville, Madrid, Cadiz, Tortosa. At the inauguration there was an immense concourse of working men and women. In order to express the negation of all national sentiment, the delegates chose a foreigner as president, a French refugee, named Bisilica. The subjects under discussion were, first, the federation of societies and funds for the purpose of resistance (caisses de resistance). Second, the present and future co-operation. Third, the social organization of workmen. Fourth, the attitude of the International Association of Workingmen with regard to politics. Fifth, propositions of a mixed character.

The trial of Edward Heary Park, the "masque rader," at the Middlesex Sessions, was fixed for Monday, July 25.

The death is announced of the Countess Dowager of Mexborough, in the eighty-eighth year of

her age. It took place at Brighton. In announcing the death of the Hon. Charles

Spring-Rice, the London Post says:-The Foreign Office has susta ned another severe loss by the death of its Assistant Under Secretary. His extraordinary aptitude for work, his power of organization, his rapidity of execution, and his indomitable industry, would have secured for him a brilliant career in any open profession.

mingham, England, for 80,000 rifles, and that their destination was presumed to be France.

An order had been received at the English postal telegraph offices that no messages are to be received in cipher for transmission to France. In consequence of the war 150 dock laborers were discharged at Grimsby, England.

The London News of July 19 reports as follows: The London News of July 19 reports as follows:

There was another severe panic in the city yesterday, and a most important fall took place in quotations. Many descriptions of stocks were unsalable at any price, and in all classes of securties there was a sensible depreciation. Consols closed at 89% to 90 for money, and at 89% to 90% for the account. In the discount market the rate for good bills was three per cent.

The trial of Davitt and Wilson, the Fenians, for

treason-felony, was brought to a close in London July 18, when the former was sentenced to fifteen and the latter to seven years' penal servitude.

An inquest upon the body of Fanny Messer, the little girl who lately died from the effects of injuries inflicted by her mother, terminated in London in a verdict of wilful murder against the latter. The London News speaks of the new Minister of

the United States to England thus:

We are asked to correct the statement that Mr. Theodore Frelinghuysen, who has been nominated to succeed Mr. Motley as United States Minister at the Court of St. James, was originally a member of the democratic party, but adhered to that section of it which heartily joined in the prosecution of the Union war. Mr. Frelinghuysen has been from the commencement of his political career a consistent member of the party which, under the name, first, of whig, and afterwards of republican, opposed the democratic policy of Southern ascendancy and the extension of slavery. Mr. Frelinghuysen, whose name recalls the time when New York was Nieu Amsterdam, is as faithful to his hereditary principles in religion as in politics, being a leading member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 19th of July says: the United States to England thus:---

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 19th of July says:-The Pall Mall Gazette of the 19th of July says:—
Several of our contemporaries have called attention to the supposed fact that Mile. Nilsson receives £150 a night, and thereupon argue that if operatic speculations do not answer that is to be explained by the high salaries paid to prima donnas. Whether Mile. Nilsson does or does not receive £150 a night we cannot say; nor have we any information as to whether of late operatic speculations in England have or have not proved successful. But of this we are quite certain, that Mile. Nilsson's nights at Drury Lane, like Mme. Patti's at Covent Garden, have been profitable ones; and that if money has been lost it has been on the off nights, when at Covent Garden Mdme. Patti, at Drury Lane Mile. Nilsson, has been on the off nights, when at Covent Garden Mdme. Patti, at Drury Lane Mile. Nilsson, has not sung. If a prima donna receives let us say £200 a night (which an indignant public will be glad to hear is still somewhat above the average), what does that matter to the director if on the nights when she sings he lets twenty-five pound boxes and a hundred guinea stalls which would otherwise have remained unoccupied? He would gain five pounds a night by the transaction; but of course prima donnas do not receive £200 a night or anything like it.

A telegram received in London, dated in Pekin. China, June 25, coming via Kiatchka, reads:-

Foucanier and thirteen other Frenchmen have been massacred at Tientsin. Brother and family well. No danger here. Tientsin is now tranquil. The cathedral, convent and consulate have been

AT EXCITAG SCENE IN COURT.

A Noble Wife-A Vagabond Rusband-A

A Noble Wife—A Vagabond Husband—A Worthy Object of Charity.

[From the Alta California, July 25.]

The trial of Charles Kramer, indicted for robbing silverware from the residence of Colonel John C. Maynard, ended on Saturcay evening in the condemnation of the accussed, and produced a heartrending scene seldom equalled, even in a criminal court. Kramer has been three times tried for this offence. On the first occasion the verdict was set aside on the ground that Judge Lake gave the jury instructions in the absence of the defendant's counsel. On the second trial the jury disagreed, and the third was that which ended on Saturday. The principal defliculty in the case seemed to consist in the fet that the indictment charged the defendant with "burglary," whereas the testimony rendered it possible that the offence which he really committed was receiving, with a guilty knowledge that the silverware was stolen, and that the burglary was committed by a man named Meyers, who is also indicted for the offence. The evidence in the case was concluded on Friday evening, and the whole of Saturday was consumed in addresses to the jury, more than usual care being bestowed upon the case. Judge Lake went minutely through the evidence, calling the attention of the jury to such portions as were pertinent to the issue. His charge occupied one hour in its delivery. During nearly the whole of the trial the defendant's wife, who is a young woman, of prepossessing appearance, about twenty years of age, sat with two young children on her knees. She was placed on the stand to testify on behalf of her husband, and the eager anxiety which she displayed to shield the loved, though erring one, elicited much sympathy on her behalf. After an absence of about half an hour the jury returned into the court with a vegict of guilty, and a strong recommendation to mercy. When the young wife heard the announcement which consigned the father of her babes to a felon's cell her feelings perfectly overpowered her, and a scene followed that beggars descript painful occasion by adjourning the Court. So soon as she partially recovered herself the wife's reason seemed to assume its away; she thrust her children into their father's arms, as if she said to herself "the law has taken away he who ought to find bread for my children, now let the law provide for them also." She then hastly fled from the court. So soon as she reached the top of the stairs her motherly feelings became uppermost, and she loudly exclaimed, "No, I will have my children; they are all I have got now." She then hastly returned, and eagerly seizing her little ones, left the court. She had not, however, gone far, when the love for her husband, which for a moment scemed stamped out, returned with increased ardor; she rushed to his side, and, without one word of upbraiding, clung to him, and it was long ere the weeping speciators could tear her away.